

# MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 12.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

\$150 PER ANNUM.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustees of Moose Jaw Town Site.

J. G. GORDON, Barrister, Advocate, Etc. Agent for the Manitoba and North West Loan Co. Office, High St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, &c. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Rose Sts., Regina

A. R. TURNBULL, M.D., C.M. Office in Bole's block, cor. Main and River streets.

D. R. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST, Will visit Moose Jaw the 29th and 30th of each month. Regina office open from 18th to 29th of each month.

H. McDougall, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

W. J. BROTHERTON, watch expert Graduate of the American Horological Society. Special attention given to repairing and adjusting railroad watches. Office, South Railway St., Regina.

J. A. MACDONALD, GENERAL BLACKSMITH, HIGH ST., MOOSE JAW.

R-I-P-A-N-S. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

O. B. FYSH, Auctioneer & Valuator.

Orders for Auction Sales or Bailiffs' work left at office, Town Hall, block, will receive prompt attention.

JNO. BRASS, Tin & Sheet Iron Worker.

MAIN STREET, MOOSE JAW.

**NOTICE**  
We will give those who have not settled their accounts with us one more chance to save costs. Positively every account must be settled by the end of September.

E. Simpson & Co.  
P.S.—A heater for sale at a bargain. House to rent.

Octavius : Field

Wholesale Dealer and Importer of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Having just received the last direct import for the season, my stock is now in both imported and domestic wines, consisting of the choicest brands of Scotch and Rye Whiskies, Brandies, Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums, Sherries, Champagnes, Clarettes, Sauternes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines, Liqueurs and Bitters, Issac's Ale and Guinness' Stout, Cigars, Cigarettes, Etc. Terms Spot Cash. Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Business hours from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Mrs. M. L. Shaw.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c

## LOWEST PRICES RULING

### Our Fall Stock

OF NEW GOODS is coming in rapidly and are busy placing them in stock. We feel safe in saying that we will be able to offer to the public of Moose Jaw the privilege of selecting from as large an complete a stock of HIGH-CLASS goods to be had anywhere. We also claim that.....

### We Will Not be Under Sold

BUT bound to keep to the front with the lowest prices. We are reaching out for more trade with irresistible inducements, and invite inspection of the values we are offering in READY-MADE CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHINGS, HATS AND CAPS, FUR GOODS, GLOVES AND MITTS, ETC.....

### M. J. MacLEOD.

### 20 MEN WANTED.

Twenty men wanted for threshing. Apply at once to J. W. SMITH, Moose Jaw. 11-13

### GIRL WANTED.

Wanted immediately, a first-class dining room girl for the Ottawa Hotel. Highest wages paid. Apply to Mrs. Holt, Moose Jaw.

### WATCH FOUND.

A good watch was found a few days ago and the owner can have some by calling at THE TIME'S office, proving his property and paying for this advertisement.

### WANTED AT ONCE.

Active agents for each county. Exclusive control and no risk. Will clear from 12 to 25 hundred dollars a year. Enclose stamp for full particulars or 25 cents for \$1 sample. BIG RIVER MINERAL WATER CO., Big Rapids, Mich.

### THRESHING

The undersigned has the best threshing outfit in the Moose Jaw district, and is now prepared to undertake contracts. Terms will be more favorable with the lowest. Four or five men wanted at once. Apply to F. W. GREEN, Moose Jaw.

### Help Wanted—Female!

WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN. We pay \$6 to \$10 per week for easy house work. Child can do it. No Scheme, Books or Peddling. This is bona fide stamp for work and particulars at once. THE SEYMOUR SUPPLY CO., Masonic Temple, Camden, N.J.

### STRAYED.

Strayed from Francis & Sylvain's herd, between July 3rd and 10th, one bay gelding about one year old, small square white spot on forehead; and one bay filly, two years old, large round white spot on forehead. Any information leading to their recovery will be thankfully received by W. J. HALLIDAY, Moose Jaw.

### J. BELLAMY

### MUSIC

### Bicycles at Cost

Children's Carriages and Furniture at Greatly Reduced Prices.

### Mrs. M. L. Shaw (Medalist)

Teacher of Piano, Organ or Guitar.

Pupil of Profs. Veizer and Zeigler, of New York; also of Carl Stassing, of Cologne, Germany; desires to inform the citizen of Moose Jaw and surrounding country, that she is prepared to teach the piano, organ or guitar. Rudiments of music theoretically taught in all its branches.

Terms: \$6.00 per quarter of 20 half-hour lessons, two per week, on piano or organ. \$8.00 per quarter of half hour lessons, once per week, on guitar. The one-half to be paid on completion of one-half quarter. For further particulars apply to

Mrs. M. L. Shaw.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BUSINESS 50c

I wish to inform the people of Moose Jaw and the general public that I have assumed control of the Aberdeen House and in future it will be run under my management. The building has been thoroughly renovated and kalsomined throughout and furnished in first class style. No pains will be spared to make the Aberdeen the best boardinghouse in town.

D. D. MacLEOD.

Ottawa

Senate Reading Room

### THEY BUNGLED IT.

Davin Knocked Out in the First Round of the Protest Proceedings.

### ENDORSED BY COUNCIL.

After a Fair Trial the New Road Grader Proves a Decided Success.

Mr. J. F. Lindsay, the genial agent of the Massey-Harris Co., is an enthusiast over the move made by the Ontario Government in the formation of a good roads association, and as a result has been introducing a road machine into the Territories that will enable those who patronize creameries to have their milk delivered without the churning that is supposed to be done at the factory. Under the able supervision of Mr. Jas. McGill, work has been done on the streets of Moose Jaw that Councillor Hanau declares is much superior to the work done by the plow and scraper and at about half the cost. Manitoba street especially bears the appearance of a public promenade, and when the other streets are finished in the same way, our town will certainly be one of the prettiest in the North-West. We hope the grader will remain in the district, and we believe when our farmer friends view the work done by it, they will use their influence with Mr. Ross to have it purchased.

### Strayed.

From the home pound, on Saturday, 19th inst., two featherweight colts, halter broke, and answering to the names of Robert and Jack. When last seen they were following a lone goose branded "Henneke's \*\*\*." Information will be thankfully received by their dry and sorrowing friends, who are awaiting their return in peace and quietness.

Since the foregoing was put into type it is learned that they have returned, but unfortunately without the goose.

### Freer Self Government.

Governor MacKintosh says the coming session of the North-West Legislature is likely to witness a departure towards freer self-government. All Territorial business has in the past been audited at Ottawa as well as at Regina. This will all be done away with and the audit of the Territorial auditor will suffice. The plan of each member looking after the expenditure of money in his own district will also likely be changed and all public works will be under the direction of the Executive on report of an inspector. This is an officer who will likely shortly be appointed. The Dominion Government yet retains the right of veto on Territorial ordinances.

### Enthronement of the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

The enthronement of the Right Rev. John Grisdale, D.D., which took place at the Pro-Cathedral, Qu'Appelle Station, on Wednesday, was an imposing ceremony. There was a celebration of Holy Communion at 8:30 a.m. The Rev. J. P. Sargent was celebrant with Bells, W. E. Brown and T. Bedell as episcopist and go-supper respectively. The enthronement service commenced at 11 o'clock with procession of cross-bearer, choir and diocesan clergy fully robed; meeting the Bishop with Rev. W. E. Brown, his chaplain. At the entrance of the church an address of welcome was read by one of the church wardens, to which the Bishop briefly replied. The procession then entered the church, singing Psalm CXXII. The Bishop was conducted to the midst of the altar and made the declaration to protect the rights, privileges and liberties of the Cathedral church; the pastoral staff was handed to him and he was conducted to his throne by the Rev. J. P. Sargent, who read the service of enthronement. Choral matins followed the service, being sung by the Rev. W. Watson, of Moose Jaw. Rev. T. Johnson read the first lesson and Rev. T. G. Bedell the second. The Bishop preached a sermon from 1 Cor. 12:12, and pronounced the benediction, pastoral staff in hand. The ladies of the church at Qu'Appelle provided a luncheon in the town hall for the clergy and visitors, and in the evening there was a public reception and conversation in the same place. The whole of the services and receptions were very largely attended and the enthusiasm was all that could be desired.

On the urgent request of Bishop Arden and with desire of the Executive Committee of the Synod, the new Bishop of Qu'Appelle has decided to leave for England about the middle of October to attend to urgent business on behalf of the Diocese. His Lordship will probably not be able to return until August, 1897, on account of the Post Anglican Conference, which meets at Lambeth, June, 1897.

## NEW ARRIVALS

Just placed in stock a full line of Cortecelli sewing silk and twist; Cortecelli embroidery silk on spools; Cortecelli file flas all shades; Cortecelli Roman flas and Honotin lace silks. Ladies would be interested by calling and examining above goods. Just the thing for Xmas fancy work.

### TRIMMINGS.

The very newest, such as spangled gimp and ornaments, colored gimps, jets, jet ornaments, fancy cord silks, &c.

### SEE OUR LADIES' BLACK SILK MITTS \$1.25 & \$1.75

New tweed suitings, Golt capings, ulsters, Eiderdown—very nobby and quite up to date—men's caps gloves and mitts at

### T. W. Robinson's

See our Crockery and Lamps.

## LUMBER

I am now unloading cars and prepared, with a full stock of lumber and building material to meet the requirements of the town and district.

Owing to the restricted credit of the past year being more disappointing than the "indiscriminate distribution" of former years, there will be no further.

### CREDIT

All accounts are now...  
...closed....

Prices will be kept low as possible and every effort made to serve the public.

H. McDougall.

July 30th, 1896.

WAGHORN'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL AND BOOKSTORES 5c

## Pleydell's Predicament.

She rose restlessly and went to the window, wondering how she should pass the next few hours till morning light brought Bernard Pleydell again. There was a stir in the room behind her, and she looked round, expecting to see Salvo with his deprecatory manner and his broken English, which caused her endless amusement. But it was a woman who stood there—a woman dressed in a smart brown gown, with a hat of green and majenta ribbons, that made her colorless face look more sallow than it might otherwise have done.

Molly looked at her very timidly, for there was something about the determined attitude of the visitor that suggested anything but good. "I have sat down," she said at last, finding the silence oppressive. "There—there is a chair, I think, though this room is horribly bare."

After all, it was a relief to her to see some one during this long lonely afternoon; it was kind of this unknown visitor to sit up with her.

"So you are still here. I did not hear him announce you, so I do not know your name," she went on cheerfully, coming forward at finding you so young, and so dejected."

Molly's lovely eyes opened wide. Perhaps this woman was mad, and had escaped from her keeper? Surely all the garrison ladies were not of the world, and Malta must be certainly a place of terror for weak souls. She was not quite certain as to the meaning of the word "depraved," but she was at any rate sure that no compliment was intended.

"I don't quite know what you mean," she said, after a quieting, "I am not very plump; that is a sure thing, but time will mend that. But I don't know what I can have done to make you speak to me like this. I have not been very long."

"Then it is time you were enlightened, and here you sit with a smile on her lips, crossing her arms on her breast. "My name is Mrs. Peters, and I hold a position of considerable importance in this place; and I have come here to say that I object—emphatically object to your presence here, and to the iniquities inflicted upon you. I have managed to acquire one of our youngest, most blameless of subalterns."

Mrs. Peters began to wax eloquent as she watched every atom of color out of the sweet face in front of her, and a light of sorrow dawn in the blue eyes that had been created for laughter and happiness.

"You may be expecting a brother out by the next trooper, though I must beg leave to doubt that fact. But what do you imagine will be his feelings when he finds the position you are in here? Do you think will he not know that he has been created for laughter and happiness?"

"Stop!" said Molly quietly.

Her lips were set in a stiff line that added years to her age, and the look on her face, as her piteous impasse woke to sudden knowledge of the world, was an impossibility. I will not stop! I will not deign to speak to you about my brother, or the man who has been kinder to me than any woman could have been. Go and tell your friends, who have stripped an innocent girl of her innocence, that I am a God-forsaken soul, brought up in a garrison town, to be troubled by doubts of every woman who appears among them without a chaperon. Go now! go—go!"

She waved Mrs. Peters to the door with such an imperious manner, that the woman, opening her mouth vaguely as to say something, was silent, for she could not deny, deplored, if not ashamed of herself, at least abashed.

When Molly Pleydell heard the door shut behind her visitor, she stood for a moment as if rooted to the spot, frozen with horror. Then she fell on to her knees by the sofa.

"Oh, that I may come soon!" she moaned. "I cannot bear it now. I never knew that people would think I was wicked, but I know he will understand. What shall I tell Mr. Pleydell to-morrow? Perhaps all the time he has been thinking bad things about me."

The silence of the room was broken by bitter sobs. Molly Pleydell had no room for suffering in her case-wrapped life. But she had woken to the consciousness now that the underlying current of the vast system of human nature in the reality of pain.

V.

"Captain John Pleydell died last night of typhoid fever. Bangalore, December 2nd."

The telegram was handed to Pleydell in the sitting-room at Margherita next morning by the colonel.

"Poor fellow—awfully sad thing! Hasn't he a sister out here, or something? Here, Hill, I want you! What about those schemes?" And the colonel was off on his own war-path; and the scenes of Pleydell's sister were forgotten.

Pleydell turned sick with agony. He had passed a bad night as he was with trouble on Molly's score, and his head was whirling and dizzy with all the plans he had made and unmade in the night. But here was the end of all things.

With Molly's brother dead, Molly's presence in Malta was an impossibility. When was she to go for she had distinctly told him that she had no friends in England and no money in the world except her savings. He went straight to his captain and laid the telegram before him, speechless.

"Why, bless my soul, here's another catastrophe!" groaned Hill, scratching his head with an air of helpless despair. "Leave off parades! Of course you may leave, Pleydell. You look confused and ill, and I don't—But I'll stand by you. There's the colonel swearing; I must be off. See you later on. Pleydell. Get off to her as quick as you can. She might see it in the papers." And Hill hustled off and worked his two remaining fingers so severely that they wished themselves now a "star" and back again at the "shop."

It was in the early afternoon that Pleydell struggled up the thorny path of consciousness from the valley, up which he had been painfully struggling all night, and opened his eyes on the world again. There seemed to be

on the table lay her work-basket with its pathetic evidence of her love for her absent brother.

She had laid out the various pieces of work that she had completed in a dainty way. And Pleydell took it silently, his thoughts full of the dead man who was lying in his lonely grave at Bangalore with the fever of life hardly cold in his veins. It seemed to him to be only natural that the girl should appear with pale cheeks and eyes swollen with weeping. She greeted him with a ghost of a smile, which was as sad as her eyes.

"I was just wanting to see you, Mr. Pleydell," she said. "When will Jack be here? I am getting tired of waiting for him; and I want to know what I had better do, for the time seems very long."

She was wearing a black gown touched here and there with scarlet; and, in spite of the sleepless night that had wrought such havoc in her looks, Pleydell thought that she had never looked so womanly and sweet.

"So you are still here. I did not hear him announce you, so I do not know your name," she went on cheerfully, coming forward at finding you so young, and so dejected."

"My darling!" was all he said. But his words were enough for Molly.

The next night at mess, when "the Queen" had been drunk, Hill said to his next neighbor. "We won't make a regular toast of it, but I should like to drink Mr. and Mrs. Pleydell's health in. Pleydell has married an heiress. The poor chap that died was worth £30,000 a year and Pleydell's wife comes in for every penny. I'm not a marrying man myself, but I'm blessed if I don't wish that Mrs. Pleydell had a sister."

And that was the way that Bernard Pleydell's marriage was announced to the "zunner" mess of the island. (The End.)

several people in the room, and his dazed eyes wandered from one to the other, till they rested upon Molly Pleydell's sweet face, blushing and crying by his pillow.

He had seen her every day for the past four nights, and therefore it seemed the least strange to him that she should be here now, and with a sigh of perfect contentment he laid his cheek in her cool hand, and smiled at her.

"Bernard, do you understand me? I am going to marry you now. Her heart is here! I am getting tired of waiting for him; and I want to know what I had better do, for the time seems very long."

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### SLEEP IN COFFINS.

#### A Very Strange Religious Sect That Exists in Montreal.

In all the world, probably, there is no body of religious enthusiasts whose regimen is so severe as that of the Aubin of Montreal. Deprived of every suggestion of comfort, they sleep at night, not in beds even of the hardest sort; not on a pallet of straw, not even on a bare board, such as pious monks of the middle ages used, but in coffins narrow and grim and black. These grottoes resting places are not cushioned or even lined, and year in and year out the devotees occupy them for the betterment of their souls and a more thorough forgetting of the vanities of the world.

They subsist upon bread and water, and, to vary the weird monotony of such living, they spend hours of each day bent in prayer about an altar in a darkened chapel, their necks laden with chains of great weight. The austerities prescribed by the rules even of the Carmelite nuns are trivial compared with what these women undergo.

The strangest of all religious companies were founded by a Dr. Jacques, a graduate of the Victorian School of Medicine. Years ago off hundreds of the smallpox epidemic killed off hundreds of the people of Montreal. Dr. Jacques had among his 1,500 patients the family of Aubin.

The Aubin were persons of good social standing, but after the disappearance of the smallpox they set about the FULFILMENT OF VOWS.

They had made during sickness. Father, mother and five daughters, they withdrew entirely from the world, and live now in the house of Dr. Jacques, who himself is the head of the company.

The upper floor of the house is divided into rooms, or cells, bare of all furniture, with the exception of a single article of bedding or of raiment, and no ornamentation except the images to which prayers are said.

The room used for purposes of regular worship stands, in the shadow of the altar, a post, with heavy chains hanging from it.

The prime motive of these recluses is to intercede for the souls of their sisters of the world whom destiny has thrown into the way of temptation.

So, when the social season arrives, when parties, balls, and festivals are in progress, when the world comes from the outside world that the Aubin are shut off, and temptation and danger go hand in hand to waylay and destroy the souls of men and women, then, in the Aubin household, all the rigours and deprivations of monastic life are redoubled, and the cloistered family, with the least possible restraint, live a life of fast, faithful and spend hours of each day upon their knees in urgent prayer, their necks weighted with the heavy ox-chains, in exaggerated token of humility and self-abasement. Even in the winter they have no fire in their cells.

#### AN OLD ENGLISH COIN.

A gold coin, first used in France, and introduced into England in the reign of Edward IV., was called the angel. Its value was about 10 shillings. It was impressed with St. Michael and the Dragon, hence the name. The angel was discontinued in the seventeenth century. This coin was well known in the days of Shakespeare, and used by the Queen of Sheba.

His one cry was for "Molly, Molly, and Hill, setting his lips firmly together, determined that Molly he should have—were he to drag the girl with his own hands to Pleydell's bedside. Then he placed his eyes to the last week that had opened his eyes to a new side of Pleydell's character, and had displayed a nobility the depth of which he had never even suspected."

"It's a bad case," said the little doctor, "but the first flush of the remorse by Pleydell's bed. "But he will be conscious this afternoon. I expect, and we will see about the ambulance."

"He is not going to the hospital," said Hill with a smile. "I am going to get a nurse for him."

"A nurse?" said Major incredulously. "From where are you going to get one from?"

Hill smiled back again with undiminished cheerfulness.

"I am going to fetch his wife, Major," he said. "Don't you think she will be the best person to nurse him back to health?"

"His wife! Good heavens! We shall be having our babies in the nursery marrying next!"

Hill nodded and went out, leaving Brady in charge, with strict injunctions that if his master came back to consciousness in the course of the morning he would say nothing of what had happened.

It was in the early afternoon that Pleydell struggled up the thorny path of consciousness from the valley, up which he had been painfully struggling all night, and opened his eyes on the world again. There seemed to be

## AGRICULTURAL

### WHEN THE COWS COME HOME.

The light on the mountain falls astern; the birds in the bush are still; the cricket chirps in the pasture plant.

When the cows come over the hill.

The swallows circle about the eaves;

A pale star mounts the sky;

The squirrels rustle the golden sheaves.

When the cows are passing by.

Over the valley the shadows creep,

Dark'ning the green of the piney;

In the garden the honeysuckles sleep.

Missing the breath of the kine.

A pale star mounts the sky;

But sweeter the words of a song

That the singer is slowly bringing near

As she follows the cows along.

The singer of a lover whose faith is fast

Wherever his footsteps roam;

And her cheeks grow red when we meet at last,

As the cows are nearing home.

### WINTER FEED FOR DAIRY COWS.

A cow is capable of adapting herself to a great variety of conditions, making herself a profitable consumer of an endless variety of foods, writes Ralph Allen in Prairie Farmer.

While it is profitable for a farmer to sometimes purchase food for his cows, his main dependence ought to be upon those crops produced on his own land, using the cow as a means of marketing the otherwise unsaleable products or such as are too bulky to be economically moved. It is almost impossible for a farmer to predict the amounts, kinds, and quality of the food he will have for conversion into milk and butter during the following winter, for each winter he has a new lot of various kinds of raw material to work up, and new ratios to formulate. Looking back over the past sixteen winters that I have fed dairy cattle, I cannot recall two winters during which the food has been the same in kind or quality. In my early experience I persistently clung to the idea that everything fed to a cow ought first to go through a mill. I spent a great deal of time and money grinding six cents, making in all ten corn fodder and hay. This practice involved an enormous expense. Husking corn from the shocks costs four cents per bushel, shelling two cents, and grinding six cents, making in all ten cents per bushel. The cost of preparing corn for food for the cows, counting corn as worth 25 cents per bushel on the farm, amounts to two-fifths of the cost of the entire grain crop. And yet after all this expense there would not be added one ounce to the amount had in the beginning. Of course the cows thrive on such extensively prepared food, and many of them will pay a good profit when helpfully supplemented by other grains.

During the last year I have fed whole grain to my cows. I had noticed that many cows would eat whole grain with greater relish than meat; that their digestive organs were less liable to become deranged on whole grain than on meat; and that the droppings from meal-fed cows contained quite a quantity of undigested particles of grain too fine for pig feed, which were therefore necessarily wasted.

By commencing the feeding season with whole grain by using corn in place of corn fodder, I have saved a great deal of time and money.

The art of preparing whole grain for the cows has been very satisfactory.

They are fed out of doors twice a day as much unhusked corn fodder as need be required to eat the coarsest parts. In the stable they are fed twice a day as much ear corn and oats as they would clean up well. The corn was counted out to each cow, an average of four quarters of oats daily.

Upon the arrival of the winter, when the cows are fed from six to eight pounds of butter per week. The droppings from the cows with the refuse from the managers and corn fodder, are used to fertilize the garden.

It is interesting to note the reason of this to be that pleasure can not be bestowed by the simple and unmixed exertion of any one faculty or accomplishment.—Emerson.

To wade in marshes and sea margins is the destiny of certain birds, and they are so accurately made for this that they are imprisoned in those places.

Each animal out of its habitat would starve. A soldier, a locksmith, a bank-clerk, and a housewife could not exchange functions, and that you are victims of adaptation.—Emerson.

The art of being agreeable frequently miscarries through the ambition which accompanies it. Wit, learning, wisdom—what can more effectively contribute to the profit and delight of society? Yet I am sensible that a man may be too invariably wise, learned, or witty to be agreeable, and that such regularity of taste can be a curse.

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Nature has laid out all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermillion, planted in it a double row of ivory, made it the seat of beauty, and adorned it with the brightness of the eyes, lining it at each side with curious organs of sense, given it airs and graces that can not be described and surrounded it with such a flowing shade of hair as sets all its beauties in the most agreeable light.—Addison.

### RED CROSS DOGS.

At Lehench, near Cologne, in the Rhine-land, Jean Bungartz is educating a number of dogs for hospital and ambulance service, to act as "Red Cross" dogs. He chose the Scotch collie, believing that this breed has no equal for intelligence, docility and fidelity.

The Red Cross dog is fitted with saddle-bags, in which he carries everything necessary for the first bandaging, and also a well-protected flask of brandy.

A large red cross appears on the saddle-bags, and a lantern is strapped on the collie's back at night. The dogs are taught to walk beside the wounded man, that he may go on the long road to the reviving flask. During last year's army manoeuvres in Germany, France and Italy, war dogs were frequently used, and did justice to their training.

### STOP A LEAK.

An English mechanical genius has devised a method of indicating and stopping a leak by the use of compressed air.

He divides a ship into airtight compartments, fitted with doors provided with packing material and connected by tubes with a room on deck called the "switch room." In this room is a junction chest supplied with compressed air from fixed or portable compressors and so arranged that the air can be delivered to any of the compartments.

Other tubes lead from the compartments to the "switch room," which is to be forced out when required, and electric indicators are also connected with the switch room to indicate the accumulation of water in any of the compartments.

Should the vessel be affected, so that the compressed air may be forced to drive the water out.

### UNGENTLEMANLY.

It seems to me, shouted Uncle Allen Sparks to the fleeing blusher girl, whose bicycle had given her a severe jolt at a sharp corner, you might stop a moment or at least look around to see whether you have knocked anybody down or not. That would be the gentlemanly thing to do.

A wonderful plant is the camellia flower of Tehuantepec. The blossoms are white in the morning, they turn to red at noon, and at night to blue.

## WORTH READING.

### A Few Short Paragraphs That May Be of Interest to You.

The area of the coal fields of the United States is almost 20,000 square miles.

Knowledge and timber should not be much used until they are seasons—Holmes.

Tobacco seeds are so small that a thousand seeds will furnish plants for an acre of ground.

It is illegal in Montpelier, France, to wrap food in any but white paper, or paper made of straw.

There are 28,000 Hebrews in the city of Amsterdam; over 10,000 of them dealers in diamonds.

The only gem in the world which can not be counterfeited is the opal. It is used in the four months of this year.

A guinea pig is so feared by rats that the latter desert a house in which the former is permitted to roam around.

Polo players in Paris find the tricycle an excellent substitute for the horse while they are engaged in that lively game.

A Hindoo wife may be divorced if she scolds her husband, or goes to a dana while her husband is absent from home.

The most effective way to capture a whale is to spear it with an electrical harpoon, when it is at once shocked into unconsciousness.

Glass bricks, for the walls of greenhouses, are much commended. They admit light and heat, and exclude the cold and dampness.

Fire insurance companies were in existence in Italy in the twelfth century. They were established in England in the sixteenth century.

A new bicycle lamp enables wheelmen to do their ordinary work for a long time. Five coins go with it, and weigh four ounces.

It is not allowable for a man or woman to marry in Russia after they have passed their eightieth year; nor is it permitted to marry more than five times.

Police officers in Morocco have little account to settle with the prisoners who are sent to jail.

Hollow glass bricks are in use in Paris for guiding purposes. They are light and durable, and are non-conductors of heat because of the air contained in them.

In Bulgaria the proprietors of patent nostrums are always in a state of uneasiness. If the medicine fails to produce the effect advertised, the proprietors are immediately dismissed.

A new cure for insomnia has been discovered by a French physician. It is simple to raise your feet higher than your head, and to do this you must raise your legs, and the bed on which you are lying.

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## THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD THEIR STRENGTH, ORGANIZATION, AND EQUIPMENT

A Valuable Summary of the Military Establishments of Various Nations—Magnetic Rifles—Small Calibres—Cavalry Equipments—Uses of Aluminum.

There is a treasure of condensed information in the "Notes on Organization, Armament, and Military Progress" just issued by the United States. In glancing along the list of countries reviewed, the eye naturally rests at this time, upon Spain. To this country is ascribed a population of 17,000,000, with an army strength proper to rank and file alone, of 83,000 for the year 1895-96. But this last does not include the "guardia civil," or gendarmerie, or the colonial forces; and according to the army list for January of this year, the rank and file, including the guardia civil, etc., number 133,531; the first reserve, all trains, 63,422; the second reserve, of whom little over one-third have had military instruction, 53,234. This would give an aggregate of 724,997 trained and untrained, taking the army and its reserves. But an estimate by a foreign staff officer<sup>1</sup> is added which puts the total of trained men at 411,072, including both reserves, with about 175,000 for untrained men, "individuaciones."

In any case it appears that the first reserve has been heavily drawn on for Cuba, because the Notes say that "over 10,000 men" were sent thither in 1895, and presumably the permanent forces were not absolutely derived from the peninsula.

THE NORMAL STRENGTH of the permanent army in the island is put at 381 officers and 19,199 men, but volunteers and militia are said to have increased the total strength to 29,000 apart from the heavy forces sent from Spain. Finally, the total "army of operations" in Cuba on Dec. 1, 1895, was put at 92,413, while about March 1, 1896, including perhaps 20,000 sent after their Feb. 12 preceding it was about 118,730. It is added that four or five per cent. may be deducted for losses.

Taking other countries alphabetically, the Austro-Hungarian army is found to have a grand total of 319,000 officers and men on its peace footing, while its war budget for 1895-96 was \$56,100,000. Little Belgium's budget for 1895 was \$39,153,22, while her available peace strength at a recent date was estimated at 3,505 officers and 48,688 men, with a militia of 31,539 men. England, including India, showed recently 368,846 effectives of all ranks, while army reserves and militia brought the establishment for 1895-96 up to 865,421, with effectives amounting to 816,833. Her annual military budget is put in round numbers at \$30,000,000.

The war expenditure of France for 1895 is put at \$13,000,000, and the total net effectives of her active army at 117,768. Germany, according to this authority, has the still heavier peace strength of \$84,733 officers and men, and then comes a great drop to Holland's home army of 21,500 men. However, the Netherlands also possesses

### TWO COLONIAL ARMIES.

the East Indian and the West Indian, the former of which numbers about 12,000 officers and 34,000 men. The war net amounts in round numbers to \$82,000. The average effective peace footing of Italy, as limited by the budget for the year ending June 30, 1895, was 222,275 of all ranks, counting engineers, sailors, and marines. The cost per man was about \$2,600. Russia has the list of enormous military establishments with a peace footing of about 880,000 of all ranks, to which may be added 30,000 frontier guards. Her budget for 1895 amounts to nearly \$200,000,000.

New Zealand furnishes an example of a different, yet effective system. This small republic, whose Constitution prohibits a standing army, adopts a militia system pure and simple, but carries its military training to such a pitch that it amounts to drilling arms. From the age of 10 until they leave the primary school all boys receive gymnastic instruction, which includes drill in the manual of arms. Then further gymnastic instruction is given, until their twentieth year, and then another year in a corps of volunteers.

Of the regular military service first comes the elite, lasting from the completed twentieth through the thirty-second year; then the landwehr, through the forty-fourth year; finally, the landsturm, through the fiftieth year. The landwehr has a strength of 17 and 20 years of age. Last year there were 17,369 in the elite, 80,602 in the landwehr, and 270,363 in the landsturm, of whom, however, only 61,234 were armed. This establishment which was set up on a budget for 1895-96 carried 22,153,529 francs.

Turning to the countries on this side of the water we find that Mexico has a regular army of about 23,000 officers and men, including the National Guard and some auxiliaries and engineers. The recruiting is done partly by enlistment.

Voluntary enlistment, partly by conscription in the States, and partly by sentencing criminals to army service. The budget for 1895-96 appropriated \$9,130,648,08, and looked in Mexico dollars. The Colonial peace establishment was formerly about 5,000 men, but it is said that this force has since probably been doubled. The soldiers are all Indians, recruited by enlistment.

It is noted on small arms form a valuable article. One of the tables, which is compiled with great care from official data, gives the weights and dimensions of the various infantry weapons. It shows in general that the smaller States which have, but recently armed their troops, have very general taken to decrepit calibres. Thus Mexico, Brazil, and Chile have the .276 Mauser, Holland, Sweden, and Roumania the Mauser, .256, Norway the Kragsjorgensen .256. This last is interesting, as we have the Kragsjorgensen .256 for our army. Spain has the .276 Alfonso and Italy the .276 Paravano-Carrasco, the smallest caliber in our navy .236 Lee.

It is suggested that should these small calibres show their superiority, countries like Germany, France, and Russia will have to re-arm with them in spite of the cost. But voices from

various quarters are heard against further reduction. China in her last war used mostly Hotchkiss .45 magazine rifles, made by the Winchester Arms Company; but there were various other rifles employed, besides old-time wall pieces, petroons, tridents, and arrows. Japan had her 315 Murata rifle, but it is said that to March 1, 1895, the single-loader .433 was in use.

The countries of South America have shown themselves alive to modern small arms, and statistics are given to show that Brazil, Chile, and Argentina have more rifled and breech-loading rifles than the United States. One Berlin company has delivered to Argentina 100,000 Mauser rifles and 10,000 carbines, while Krupp has delivered 300,000.

Brazil has 145,000 small caliber rifles, 5,000 carbines, and 300 Krupp field pieces. Chile has 300,000 Mauser rifles, 10,000 carbines, and 200 field guns. Canada has purchased of the British War Office 40,000 Lee-Enfield magazine rifles and 2,300 carbined 24 1/2-pounder guns, 50 Maxim guns, with 50,000 pounds for the latter, and 18,000 rifle ammunition, and so on. The cost of these and other items was \$2,000,000.

Turning to Europe, a new Austria rifle is spoken of, of about .496, or far smaller than the Lee-Enfield, and though it is not yet adopted, it is being

engaged in trials.

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The British Isles comprise no lower than 1,000 separate islands and inlets, without counting mere jutting rocks or isolated points.

Pills do not cure Constipation. They only aggravate. Karl's Clover Root Tea gives perfect regularity of the bowels.

The defensive virtue abstinence.—Herrick.

MORE THAN HE WANTED.

Can I get anything on this watch? asked the society burglar, as he presented a stolen chronometer at the sign of the three balls.

About four years, I should think, replied the detective who had been waiting for the missing goods to turn up.

HE IS EXEMPT.

He—I never stumble, no matter how dark the way is.

She—Light-headed, people never do.

Recipe—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... 1/2 bottle

Adam's Root Beer Extract..... 1/2 bottle

Sugar..... 2 pounds

Lukewarm Water..... 2 gallons

Divide the sugar in two equal parts and dissolve in two gallons of lukewarm water. Boil the mixture for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 16 and 32 oz. bottles to make two and five gallons.

The deaf man now no longer needs

To walk the railroad ties;

Wafts him to the skies.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a sure cure for Headache and nervous diseases. Nothing relieves so quickly.

Half the misery of human life might be extinguished by mutual offices of compassion, benevolence and humanity.—Addison.

Karl's Clover Root Tea purifies the blood and gives a clear and beautiful complexion.

Wait for the season when to cast good counsels upon subsiding passions. —Shakspeare.

W.P.C. 822

## AN OPERATION AVOIDED.

A Smith's Falls Case of Great Importance.

Erysipelas in the Face Develops Into a Running Sore—Doctors Declared That only an Operation Could Bring Relief—A Medicine Found Which Made the Painful Operation Unnecessary.

From the Smith's Falls Record:

A famous German medical scientist once remarked that the world is full of men and women who are sick because of their scepticism. The wisdom of this remark was never more self-evident than it is to-day. There are countless numbers of sufferers who would rather suffer than use any medicine, and not only from a physician, but from a doctor. To these people, perhaps, the story of Mr. Thos. E. Phillips, of Smith's Falls, may convey a moral. The following is the story as given by Mr. Phillips to a record reporter:—"Several years ago I began to fail in weight, lost my appetite, and developed erysipelas on my face, and then a running sore broke out on my cheek. I consulted three physicians, and they all said it would be necessary to remove a portion of the bone. All this time I was unable to do any work and was suffering in great physical pain. I then consulted Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and resolved to try them, thinking they would do me no harm anyway. I had not used one box when I felt they were helping me. I continued and after taking eight boxes the running sore on my cheek healed and the operation the doctors said was necessary was avoided. I gained my weight and am once more possessing a good appetite. In fact I was made a new man so remarkable was the change. We now consider Pink Pills a household word. Dr. Phillips was being kept as the Monzon. Of course, enormous sums will be required for her supply. Turkey has recently ordered 260,000 Spanish Mausers of caliber .30. The notes on equipment declare that in the matter of next, attracting the English, Germans, and Austrians take the lead in the order named. The stables are paved, the horses have good bedding, and neatly plaited straw braid is put along the horsebox ends and elsewhere where a horse might be injured. Some articles of horse equipment and artillery harness are the natural buff of the leather in all European services. Halter shanks for garrison use are made not of leather, but of rope, which is stronger and cheaper.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH

carry the carbine in a boot on the off side, hanging vertically. The Belgians and Americans carry it slung on the back. The Germans carry it like the English when mounted, but the carbine has a sling for carrying it on the back if dismounted. In foreign services privates do not usually carry carbines. A Welshman can be seen in practice at throwing targets use the revolver with either hand. The Germans carry the sabre attached to the saddle behind the left thigh, and some squadrons have scabbards of wood covered with black rubber instead of steel, being less brittle and less liable to break. The Austrians carry the sabre with a V-shaped strap, with a frog on the rear side of the saddle.

In foreign services both a carbine and broadsword are used, and the horses are well trained. Their curved sabre is usually very heavy, notably the German, in the mouth piece, but the Austrians have a light bit. As to horseshoes, the English and Belgians, instead of throwing away the half worn shoes, make them over, and sometimes make terrible ones. The saddle generally used is the English riding saddle or some modification of it, with often a sort of pad about the edge of the side flaps in front of the knee. A pair of pouches at the pommel seems to be preferred to saddlebags.

The Austrians have a saddle which is fitted with a strong water-proof lined sheet tent and fixed bayonets constituting the tent poles. The pieces

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It is this immense benefit in machinery, that it carries on these operations which debase the mind and injure the faculties. A man, by constantly performing the same operations, becomes unfit for any other.

Mr. Child.

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# THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.

Grayson Block, Main Street.

Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

## THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 per year.

### Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each.

All transient advertisements, such as By-Arrangement, Circulars, Announcements, and also Government and Corporations notices, inserted once for 12c per line; subsequent insertions 8c.—solid nonpareil measurement.

### JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

### The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,  
Would it were wortier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1896.

### A GOOD MOVE.

The Patrons of Industry of the Moose Jaw District are applying to have the Government place on the European market a sample of their wheat in its purity. Those who in the past have been so devotedly interested in the welfare of the farmer will probably view this move as an interference with trade and perhaps oppose it. We hope, however, that the Government will make the test. Moose Jaw butter has a reputation and there is no reason why wheat grown here should not be sold without being subject to the mixing and other processes manipulated by the grain speculators. Laws may be enacted against combines, but to make them sufficiently stringent, legitimate trade is bound to suffer. We believe the Government can best end the wheat monopoly by placing the grain on the market in a way that the farmer will receive the largest return for it.

### THE NORTH-WEST GRANT.

As intimated in our local columns last week, J. H. Mr. Ross, M. L. A., has returned from his recent trip to Ottawa, where he had been looking after the financial needs of the Territories. Regarding the result of his visit the *Regina Leader* says:

Mr. Ross' business at the capital was to urge the claims of the Assembly for an increased grant, upon the new government. To the Leader Mr. Ross stated he had a series of conferences with the Premier and other Ministers. They expressed entire sympathy with the claims and evinced eagerness to be made fully acquainted with the conditions and circumstances which surround the Assembly. The root of the difficulty encountered was the fact that the government was so entirely new in office. The Minister as yet had no time to become acquainted with details, and are, and rightly, chary about taking steps in the dark. Because their own knowledge of requirements was not sufficient to act upon, they had decided to submit the estimates prepared by Mr. Foster for the preceding session, without increases in any respect, and showed unwillingness to upset that decision. The Leader gathered from Mr. Ross that he had put the case with all the strength of which he was capable, and that he was confident, although not certain, that a material increase would appear in the supplementary estimates, and that at the succeeding session the Assembly will be placed upon the footing to which it has long been entitled.

### ADVERTISING.

We would be pleased if a few of our advertisers would interest themselves a little more in their advertisements. An advertisement never changed is not a very profitable one, and we would like to see our advertisers get extra good value for their money. It ought to be a pleasure to tell the people weekly about your business, and ask them for patronage. Readers would look for your advt. to see what you had to say, and it would be the means of bringing people to our town. A space in a newspaper, if properly used, can be made most valuable to an advertiser; and a man engaged in business of any kind in a small town, is at a great disadvantage if he has no opportunity of talking to the people through the press. If a man is interested in his business and trying to make it a success, he will find that the newspaper is a great help to him, and if he would sit down now and again and write out an interesting ad, he would soon discover that ad, writing was a delightful occupation.

By RAIL, Ocean LAKE, WAGHORN'S GUIDE

and he would become so enamored with it that he would keep right at it, and as a consequence his business would increase and the newspaper would be more interesting.

### CONFIDENCE.

A biographical sketch of the new Ministry has already appeared in these columns and those who read it will have noticed that at the head of the Agricultural Department is a farmer. The Hon. Sidney Fisher is not an entire stranger to the people of Moose Jaw, having visited here with Hon. Mr. Laurier. Those who heard him speak on the occasion will remember that he stated he was a Liberal because he believed the Liberal policy was most in the interests of the farmer. That he has been placed in a position by the Liberal Government where he can be of most service in the business that has virtually been controlled by monopolists under the late administration, is proof that the gentleman has a thorough knowledge of that business and the Government is confident that he will introduce measures that will ease the burdens of the farming community. In other lines of trade, even in Moose Jaw, some whosuspended operations awaiting an announcement of the policy of the new Government, are so much surprised at the business-like way in which the new Ministers are filling their positions, that they are pushing their work with more confidence than ever. Mr. N. F. Davin, seeing that the policy so often placed in his mouth by the people, and refused by the late government, is liable now to be adopted, is pushing with the utmost confidence, and contrary to his record, will probably vote as he talks. The North-West has received additions of men who understand the requirements of the country, and who are representing it on the floor of the House just as it exists. The country is assured relief will be given in due time to those who have been crushed by the high tariff, and they are confidently awaiting its arrival. The Opposition have settled down to opposition and are opposing questions just for the sake of opposition. Were some of our town Councillors to ask the questions reported from the Dominion House of Parliament, we should certainly regard them as foolish. The money of the people is being used to enable these gents to air their own and their neighbors grievances, as indicated by Foster asking why Cartwright had not been made Finance Minister. Under all there is a confidence that we hope we will not find misplaced.

### SATISFIED.

Conservatives are assiduously and in a sneering way circulating the report that the Pope has been called in to settle the school question. Strange to say that this report is being pushed by those, who in the late election were the bosom friends of Mr. Davin and the supporters of separate schools. It is simply the grasp of a drowning man at a straw, and like the other resolutions that came from below, has been snapped on by the pushers of the party with the hope that a feeling might be raised. The vote of confidence a few days ago and the result of the late election, should be sufficient evidence that the people are satisfied to intrust the settling of the school question to the hands of Mr. Laurier, and if he finds it necessary to call the Pope in as adviser, and he insists on separate schools, it will be simply what the Tupperites and their Conservative friends voted for and if they get it they should be satisfied. We say people, because for the past eighteen years the Conservative Government has controlled the destinies of our fair Dominion by a large majority. While they governed intelligently they were; but when they—intrusted with this duty—began to operate on religious prejudices to control power, the intelligence of the people rebelled and these political wire pullers were consigned to the doom to which they were swiftly hastening. Sir Charles Tupper was weighed in the balance and found wanting. It was too late to place the son of an illustrious sire at the head, so Sir Hugh John was given a portfolio as a plume for the people of Manitoba. He was afterwards sent through Ontario and was looked on as the re-organizer of the party, but there again he was met by the intelligence of the people, and he was satisfied and even admitted that the Conservatives



# R. Bogue

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### RAILWAY MEN AND LAURIER.

#### The Premier Interviewed by a Delegation of Railway Employees.

were now in opposition and at liberty to express any opinions they pleased. Debating the dismissals of civil servants Hugh John argued that an officious servant should be dismissed, and a personal knowledge of his actions by the head of the department, would be sufficient, without any further proof. So he is satisfied. And when he finds that he is at sea without a rudder, in trying to buck the will of the people, he will probably come to the conclusion, as he did on a former occasion, that the affairs of state will run themselves, while he prosecutes law in the "Hub" of the prairie province.

The *Toronto News* says: "It might surprise the friends of Joe Martin and startle Mr. Sifton if Mr. Laurier would select Mr. Oliver, M. P. for Alberta, for the vacant portfolio of the Interior, but stranger things than this have happened."

The *Tribune* presents the school question in a nutshell when it says: "The only settlement which can possibly be permanent is one which shall be based on the principles of eternal justice and eternal common sense, and in which the doctrine of entire separation of the state from denominational religion shall be fully recognized."

It is quite true that some bad people resort to the bicycle, but it is not less true that some very good people use it for noble ends. Lady Henry Somerset, and her great friend Miss Francis Willard, the head of the temperance movement in America, are both earnest cyclists. Miss Willard believes strongly in it as a means of reformation for people upon whom the terrible drink craze has taken hold. She is one of cycling's most staunch advocates, and took the exercise by her physician's advice while she was visiting Scotland with Lady Henry.

In the return made to Parliament showing the appointments made by the Mackenzie government in the interim between the elections which defeated them and the date of their resignation the following appear:—September 28, 1878, Wm. Henderson, clerk of works, at \$1,500; had been temporary. Lt. Gov. Laird, granting \$1,000 as Indian Superintendent. Lawrence Herchmer, as Indian Agent, at \$600. E. McColl, Insp. Indian Agencies, Manitoba, at \$1,800. Angus McKay, Indian Agent, at \$1,000. Molyneux St. John, Indian Supt., Manitoba, \$1,800.

At the Nelson, B. C., assizes held recently, the Grand Jury complained of a number of saloons and houses of ill fame, but said nothing about a powder mill in their midst. Chief Justice Davie took exception to this and said the powder mill was of more danger to the community than the saloons and brothels. This was not satisfactory to the *Nanaimo Mail*, which replied as follows: "We do not feel so sure about Chief Justice Davie's stand, and believe that statistics will prove that King Alcohol and his sister, the brothel, claim ten, yes, a hundred times as many victims as the powder magazine. If we could have a choice between living alongside a powder magazine or a saloon and brothel, we would accept the former as the less of the two evils."

# James Brass

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NEW BUTCHER SHOP

I take this opportunity of informing the people of Moose Jaw and district, that I have opened up a new butcher shop in the premises lately occupied by Mr. D. McMillan, and will constantly have on hand a large stock of all kinds of fresh and cured meats, which will be sold at the lowest possible prices. Fish and game in season. Hoping you will favor me with a call and a share of your patronage, I am

Yours truly,  
J. H. SMITH.

Sept. 1st, '96.

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Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. V. P. U. Monday evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

All are cordially invited.  
1. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.  
Pastor—Rev. Mr. Cameron.  
Services—Sunday 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.  
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; Monday, Y.P.S. C.E. at 8:00; Wednesday, Prayer Meeting 8:00.

Everybody welcome.

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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.  
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; E. L. of C. E. Monday evening at 8 p.m.; Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 8 p.m.

The public are cordially invited. All seats free.

CURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, (ANGLICAN.)  
Visar—Rev. Wm. Watson.

Sunday Services: Holy Eucharist 8:30 and 11 alternately, Matins at 11. Sunday School and Adult Classes at 2:30. Evensong at 7, Special services Saturdays 7:30. Holy Baptism at any service.

All seats free and everybody invited and welcome.

### MARRIAGEABLE AGES.

What the Laws of Different Countries Say on This Matter.

The following will be interesting to those who contemplate joining the band of benefactors in the near future:

The minimum age at which marriage is lawful varies very much. In England it is 14 for the male and 12 for the female, when with the consent of the parents or guardians, but after 21 both sexes are free of control. Newfoundland, Mexico, Natal, South Australia, Cape of Good Hope and the Argentine Republic appear to be the only ones whose laws agree with England on this point. In New Zealand, Tasmania and New South Wales, there is no statutory age for marriage of minors. In Switzerland and the Netherlands it is 16 for the sexes respectively, but while majority is attained in Switzerland at 20, in the Netherlands it is 23. Greece permits boys and girls of 14 and 12 to get married, and majority is reached four years later, but minors above 50 are prohibited. The same prohibition exists in Russia, where 18 and 16, and in the Trans-Caucasus 16 and 13 are the lowest limits. France, Italy, Luxembourg, Belgium and Roumania agree in prohibiting marriages under 18 and 15, except by dispensation from the highest authority, and in fixing the majority at 25 and 21. In Austria, minors may be married at 14, and majority is reached at 24. In Bavaria and Wurtemberg it is 25 and 24, and marriage may not take place before 20 and 16, as is the law also in Denmark and Germany. In Chili marriage is lawful at puberty, and while in Brazil it is illegal under 16 and 14 it may take place earlier to avoid a criminal sentence. In Spain the limit is 14 and 12, or legal puberty, and both are of age at 23, nevertheless a daughter is forbidden to leave the paternal roof without her parents' consent until she is 25.

The United States contains 45 sovereign states, and there are always three parties to a marriage—"the man, the woman and the state." The lowest ages for marriage with consent is 14 and 12 in twenty-one states, 16 and 16 in nine states, 18 and 15 in six, 17 and 14 in four, 16 and 14 in three, 16 and 12 in two, and 21 and 18 in the same number. For marriage without parental consent, the ages for males and females, 21 and 18 in twenty-eight states, as in England in seven states, and 21-16, 18-16, and 18-15 in one state each. Eleven states forbid first cousins to marry, and miscegenation is permitted in some states and forbidden in others.

Other chief prohibitions, besides those arising from insufficient age, relate to excess of age, to religious differences, blood affinity, spiritual or canonical affinity, affinity by adoption, physical or mental incompetency, and difference of color. In Servia men over 60 and women over 50 are prohibited from entering marriage. In most countries widows are not allowed to remarry until the expiration of ten months after death of the husband, or until after proof of non-pregnancy by medical experts and in one, the widow must not remarry within three months after his wife's death, and in another, not under six. In Servia, idiots, cripples, maniacs, deaf and dumb, school pupils, guardians with their wards, those very ill or suffering from hereditary disease, and widows of priests and deacons, may not marry.

In Greece a man may not marry the betrothed of his brother. In Brazil uncles and nieces, nephews and aunts may marry together, and in Belgium also by Royal permission on advice of the Minister of Justice.

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### DUNDURN MURMURS.

Our Special Correspondent on the  
Bust, While the Regular One  
Was at the Seat of  
Festivities.

We took the liberty on Saturday afternoon to present ourselves before the regular correspondent of the Moose Jaw TIMES for this place, with a pair of well loaded six shooters, and reminded him in a gentle manner as possible under the circumstances that the festival season was about to begin and that it was high time he shook his lazy bones together and gave the outsiders a little of the pleasure obtained by reading what was going on outside their own homes.

Mr Robert has an excellent array of very pretty stacks, but rather small.

Our congenial P.M. finds it pretty slow work buying this summer, the wagon being often down to the hubs, owing to the treacherous nature of the marsh. But with real bull dog perseverance he sticks at it and hell get there yet if he doesn't puncture his tires.

Our local musician, Mr. Andrew Blackley, is making rapid strides with his violin. He was assisted by one of our local violinist, whom every one here appreciates when they chance to spend an evening tripping the light fantastic toe. After dancing till the small hours of the morning, we were provided with an excellent supper, or rather breakfast, by one of Dundurn's most skillful caterers, viz., Mrs. Andrew Blackley. The repast, which consisted of about sixteen courses, commenced with cow tail soup and champagne, deviled mosquito on toast and all the other delicacies in and out of season including ham sandwiches and bitter beer. Mr. John Denney was conspicuous by his absence which was greatly regretted by a large portion of the community present. We suppose that the rebuff he received from the S.B. on the 1st of July has so raised his ire that he has totally ignored all further advanced on the part of the public. The beauty and fashion of Dundurn were represented by the following ladies: Mrs. Mawson and her two daughters, Nelly and Lizzie, Misses Tiffin, Glass, Blackley and Potter. The male animals, which included your humble correspondent, were too numerous to mention. The position as master of ceremonies and floor manager was filled jointly by Messrs. R. and A. Wilson, who did full justice to the numerous demands made upon them.

It is regretted by a large circle of friends that Mr. Peter McPheron is leaving Dundurn.

Messrs. M'Court and Proctor's big gang of men are about to make breaks for the east, buying being nearly finished throughout this settlement, although the heavy rains of Saturday and Sunday we fear will rather retard the buying operations, the marsh being made impassable for wagons in some places.

Mr. Geo. Wilson, who was violently thrown and deliberately sat on by a vicious broncho, receiving serious injury in the stomach from the pomel of the saddle, during the summer, is still holding it down in great shape and can be seen any day frozen to the seat of his maw.

A large number of French halfbreeds have once again taken up winter quarters adjacent to Joe's ranch, and once more, as in the days of the Hudson Bay Co., the place bids fair to become a French settlement, which should place Joe in a congenial atmosphere and whilst parley-vousing should remind him of the happy days spent during his residence on the Boulevards of La Belle Paris.

We regret to say that our enterprising sheep rancher, Mr. Wooldridge, has suffered considerable loss from depredation by wolves, which has caused an entire change in his character, being once a peaceful shepherd he has now become a blood thirsty hunter and with the assistance of the famous trapper, Mr. Elliott, late of Washington territory, has declared war to the knife against all midnight marauders of the Loupne tribe. He is expecting a small battery of artillery on the next train and we understand Mr. R. Dulmage, of Saskatoon, has the contract to supply the ammunition. We may naturally suppose that this time next year wolves will be as scarce as dollar bills are in this settlement.

Geo. Stevenson & Co., who have recently launched forth on a ranching enterprise, show their capability as first class rustlers by the splendid condition in which their hay is stacked.

A valuable acquisition in the person of Mr. Jas. Ely, a notable rancher of Spring Creek, has been added to this community. We understand from information recently received from a most reliable resource that he is about to commence cutting the second growth of hay, which is now forcing its way through the winrows of the first hay cut in the early part of the season.

Our estimable florist and gardener, we regret to say, has been deprived of the pleasure of cultivating his garden owing to the sportive mood of a Northwest wind, which unmercifully distributed over considerably more ground than he had under cultivation, while the remnants of the garden were grasp-

ed in Jack Frost's malicious claw. This may be regarded as a great calamity, as the duty of representing Dundurn in the vegetable line at the Central Saskatchewan Agricultural Society's fall show usually devolved on the Hon. W. A. H. a'Court.

Mr. John Mawson, who has been acting in the capacity of foreman for Messrs. a'Court & Proctor during the summer, has now returned home to the bosom of his family, where we hope he will find peace and rest and a refuge from the cares of this world.

We see Charlie has two stacks across the marsh. Does he think that will feed his cattle.

Mr. Robert has an excellent array of very pretty stacks, but rather small.

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For four generations the remarkable family of LaBodie have been prominently identified with the legal and professional life of Montreal. A long line of active, intellectual men, whose ambition to rise to prominence meant a constant drain upon the nerve forces and a tremendous demand for brain power. Mr. Adolphe LaBodie, B.C.L. J.P., etc., has for seventeen years been actively engaged in the legal profession, living, as the duties of intellectual men of this fast age demand, beyond the reserve limit of natural nerve force, requiring more of the nerve centres at the base of the brain than they can possibly fulfil, which always results in nervous prostration, dyspepsia, hot flashes, insomnia, constipation, and attendant evils.

There is reason in all things: business reasons in business, truthful reasons in truth. Mr. LaBodie's statement herewith is the truthful reason why, if South American Nervine Tonic cured him, it will cure you. It is the nerve builder for brain workers. Brain and stomach cannot both work at the same time with healthful and happy issues. One must suffer. Intense intellectual activity produces indigestion because the brain is consuming all the nerve power. South American Nervine Tonic holds nature to a happy poise, and life and its duties swing to fruitful success.

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# AFTER MANY DAYS.

## CHAPTER XIV.

"I don't think so. I should see more of you if I lived with that lady."

"There you are wrong. I see Madam Chose very rarely."

"I don't believe you."

"Melanie, that's extremely rude."

"I believe that you are passionately in love with that lady, and that is why."

"Not another word," exclaimed James Wyatt; "there's the luncheon bell, and I must be off. You'll better take Zola. You'll find him more amusing than the talk in the servants' hall."

Melanie took the volume sullenly, and walked away without a word.

"What a little spitfire!" mused Mr. Wyatt, as he went slowly down the wide oak staircase. "She has taken my pretty speeches seriously, and means to make herself omnious. This comes of putting one's self in power of the inferior sex. If I had trusted a man as I trusted that girl—it would have been a simpler matter of business. He would have been extortive, perhaps, and there an end. But Mademoiselle Duport makes it an affair of the heart, and I dare say will worry my life out before I have done with her."

Sir Cyprian Davenant had not forgotten that dinner at Richmond given by Gilbert Sinclair a little while before his departure for Africa, at which he had met the handsome widow to whom Mr. Sinclair was then supposed to be engaged. The fact was brought more vividly back to his mind by a circumstance that came under his notice the evening after he had accepted Lord Clanyarde's invitation to Marchbrook.

He had been dining at his club with an old college friend, and had consented, somewhat unwillingly, to an adjournment to one of the theatres near the Strand, at which a popular burlesque was being played for the three hundred and sixty-fifth time. Sir Cyprian entertained a cordial detestation of this kind of entertainment, in which the low comedian of the company enacts a distressed damsel in short petticoats and a flaxen wig, while pretty actresses swagger in costumes of the cavalier period, and ape the manners of the music-hall swell. But it was ten o'clock. The friends had recalled all the old Oxford foibles in the days when they were under-graduates together in Toyn Barnet. They had exhausted these reminiscences and a magnum of Lafitte, and though Sir Cyprian would have gladly gone back to his chambers and his books, Jack Dunster, his friend, was of a livelier temperament and wanted to finish the evening.

"Let's go and see 'Hercules and Omphale' at the Kaleidoscope," he said.

"It's no end of fun," James thought.

Omphale, a tall, big, pink, saucy-looking girl, was awfully fascinating in pink satin and non-skin. We shall be just in time for the breakdown."

Sir Cyprian assented with a yawn. He had seen fifty such burlesques as "Hercules and Omphale" in the days when such men could be pleased with a farce and a pink satin Hessian, or be moved to laughter by Jeemson's painted nose and falsetto scream.

They took hansom and drove to the Kaleidoscope, a bambou of a theatre screwed into an awfully corned roof of the Strand, and situated in London—street at which well-bred carriage-horses used to the broad thoroughfares of Belgravia shied furiously.

It was December, and there was no one worth speaking of in town; but the little Kaleidoscope was crowded, notwithstanding. There were just a brace of empty stalls in a draughty corner for Sir Cyprian and Mr. Dunster.

The breakdown was just on, the pretty little Hercules flourishing his club, and exhibiting a white round arm with a diamond bracelet, when Sir Cyprian, a sharp-shooter, heard her ankle to the right of the groundlings, the violins were racing one another, and the flute squeaking its shrill in a vulgar nigger melody, accentuated by rhythmic bangs on the big drum. The audience were in raptures, and rewarded the exertions of band and dancers with double recall. Sir Cyprian stifled another yawn and looked round the house.

Among the vacuous countenances, all intent on the spectacle, there was one face which was out of the common, and which expressed a supreme weariness. A lady, sitting alone in a stateroom, with the velvet cushion—an arm that might have been carved in marble, bare to the elbow, its warm human ivory relieved by the yellow hue of an old Spanish point ruffle. What had Sir Cyprian seen that face before?

The lady had passed the first bloom of youth, but her beauty was of the character that does not fade with youth. She was of the Pauline Borghese type, a woman worthy to be modeled by a new Camara.

"Curious," thought Sir Cyprian. "Mrs. Walsingham is not rising in my opinion."

son's almost equal to Toole." "I beg your pardon. I was not thinking of the burlesque," answered Sir Cyprian hastily. Gilbert and his companion were just in front of them.

"Shall I go and look for your carriage?" asked Mr. Sinclair.

"If you like. But as you left me to sit in this dreary rubbish by myself all the evening, you might just as well have let me find my way to my carriage."

"Don't be angry with me for breaking my engagement. I was obliged to go out shooting with some fellows. I didn't leave Maidstone till nine o'clock."

"I think you'll get a comfortable companion in a village thirty miles to hand you to your carriage. No other woman could expect so much from me."

"You are not going back to Davenant to-night?"

"No; there is a supper on at the Albion. Lord Colsterdale's trainer is to be there, and I expect to get a wrinkle out of him. A simple matter of business. I assure you."

"Mrs. Walsingham's carriage!" roared the waterman.

"Mrs. Walsingham," thought Sir Cyprian who was squeezed in a corner with his friend, with his arms clasped about his shoulders, and within ear-shot of Mr. Sinclair. "Yes, that's her name."

"That saves you all trouble," said Mrs. Walsingham. "Can I set you down anywhere?"

"No, thanks, the Albion's close by."

Sir Cyprian struggled out of his corner in time to see Gilbert shut the brougham door and walk off through the December drizzle.

"So that acquaintance is not a dropped one," he thought. "It augurs ill for Constance."

The next day later he was riding out in a quiet country lane, as rural and remote in aspect as an accommodation road in the shires, when he passed a brougham with a lady in it—Mrs. Walsingham again, and again alone.

He stopped. "It looks like fatality," he thought.

He had been riding Londonward, but turned his horse and followed the carriage. This solitary drive, on a dull, gray winter day, so far from London, struck him as curious. There might be nothing really remarkable in the fact that Mrs. Walsingham might have friends in this quiet district. But after what he had seen at the Kaleidoscope, Sir Cyprian was inclined to suspect Mrs. Walsingham. That she still cared for Sinclair he was assured. He had seen her face light up when Gilbert entered the box; he had seen that of the previous innocent because Mrs. Sinclair was so young. But he had not seen that of this dead baby; his mistress would have been a miserable woman.

This was a bad hearing, and Sir Cyprian went back to Marchbrook that evening sorely depressed.

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## HOUSEHOLD.

## CAULIFLOWERS.

It is evident that in dealing with the insurrection of the uitlanders President Kruger has been strenuously opposed by some of his colleagues. Apparently, his policy has been to regard the whole movement as a political one, to be promptly suppressed, but as not of sufficient moment to warrant punishment by executions or the imposition of heavy sentences. The latter would only provoke sympathy with the offenders, and lower the civilization of the Boers in popular estimation, while a policy of clemency would place the Transvaal on a level with highly civilized states, and leave the way clear for a demand for heavy indemnity from the South Africa company and for the deposition of Mr. Rhodes. But this wise policy has been opposed by some of his colleagues, notably by General Joubert, the vice-president, and Mr. Leyds, the secretary of state, as well as by his rural constituents, who regard with disfavor any concession to the English, who hate Mr. Rhodes and fear the Chartered company. In the struggle, which has involved not alone the pardoning of the prisoners, but the whole question of the political and social reforms demanded by the uitlanders, President Kruger has so far triumphed as to secure the remission of the sentence of all the minor conspirators, and the ringleaders, on payment of fines of £25,000 each and promise to abstain from further interference in the politics of the state. Unfortunately, the amnesty comes too late to have its full effect either in impressing the world with the broad policy and high civilization of the Boer government, or in soothing the bitter feeling between the English and the Afrikanders. The latter failure is perhaps the worse, because the majority of the South Africans, English and Boers, regard the recent conspiracy as a phase of civil war, and the only way to close the breaches of such a war is by prompt and full lenity. In this case amnesty has been so long delayed, and evidently so reluctantly conceded by the radical Boer party, as to lose much of its effect in removing the hostility between the two races.

A prompt exercise of clemency, and such treatment of the whole question as would have convinced the English that the Boer government was not vindicated and determined to maintain its ascendancy as against them, would have done much to bring the race together. As they must live together in the end, opposition to President Kruger's policy has only retarded their union and the erection of the South African Federation, certain to come in the end, the permanent maintenance of independence by the Transvaal being simply impossible. In fact, too, that it has encouraged the German colonial party to regard the difference between the English and Afrikanders in South Africa as permanent and ineradicable, and that Germany may thus profit by acting as protector of the Boers, has worked great harm. For if anything is certain, it is that England will not submit to German interference in that quarter, and the fact that it is threatened, and that intrigues are in progress to that end, excites a suspicion and resentment among the English in South Africa and at home which greatly retards the reconciliation of the races. The policy of the radical Boers seems thus wrong not only morally, but politically, and in this phase of the struggle the sympathy of the world must be with President Kruger who, so far as appears, really wants to make the Transvaal a free republic, not a Boer oligarchy. The Transvaal cannot be independent of South Africa, nor the Boers remain a race apart, and the sooner they realize this fact, and recast their social and civil system in line with general progress, the better it will be for their own interests.

It is amazing to observe what an amount of utter twaddle multitudes of gullible people are at the present day reckoning divinely reasonable and sweet. There seems to be no end to the crazes that seize successively on poor illogical humanity. Of all such nonsensical creations of wandering wits none is more twaddling than the "Christian science" stupidity. If one were to deem this folly worthy of serious refutation, it would be enough to repeat the familiar observation that two strong objections lie against Christian science; first, that it is not Christian, and second, that it is not science. The first objection, of course, would have little force with those conceited thinkers who imagine that they have already out-thought and outlived Christianity, but the fact of the unscientific character of these haphazard rhapsodies, apparent to any individual of logical mind and ordinary common sense, would be enough to condemn it, one would think, in the estimation of those who god with a small "g" is Solonos with a big "S." But there is no accounting for tastes, in absurdities as well as in vices and dress.

## COMMON SENSE SCIENCE.

In many agricultural communities there is a disposition to helplessness in the face of adverse, meteorological or otherwise. Recognizing this, M. Meliès, the French Minister of Agriculture, has directed the professors of agriculture to suspend their lectures and to go through the rural districts of France to the farms to meet the failure of the hay crop by sewing vetches, murex and other fodder, as also by utilizing oil cake, straw, bran and corn.

the longest, we have experimented until we are glad they are, and will give our way to making them palatable and pretty. The first requisite is an earthen dish (two deep pie dishes are excellent for the purpose). Pare and take out the core, leaving the apple whole—if not too large. When the dish is full put one cup of water, one-half cup sugar, and a tablespoonful of red sugar to give them a pretty color. Turn the other dish over them and bake. Hen's Nest—Cut cabbage in long shreds as possible, and dress with "mayonnaise dressing" just enough to make it resemble straw: place in a glass dish, hen's nest fashion, and put pickled eggs in the center.

Timely Turnips—Cut turnips in small dice; boil in salted water till done; drain, and proceed as you would in making scalloped oysters, using plenty of cream in lieu of oyster liquor.

## HIS GREATEST SERMON.

Examples of True Christian Heroism  
Shown by a Few Pastors During the  
Massacre in Asia Minor.

It is already old news that a storm of destruction broke upon Sisian in August, 1894, and from thence spread to most of the provinces in Asia Minor. While accounts of the unparalleled slaughter and suffering have been for the most part general, eye-witnesses are writing to friends in this country details of atrocities such as it is difficult to believe can really have been perpetrated in this Christian century. Such a correspondent tells with what spirit a few pastors of that stricken people met their martyrdom.

On the evening of Saturday, November 2nd, the Armenian inhabitants of Kulturp were attacked by Kurds. The crowd took refuge in a Protestant church. This was finally set on fire, and as the panic-stricken people emerged from the narrow doorway they were met by showers of bullets.

In the crowd was a certain Ante-shan who, by reason of his beard and intelligent face, was recognized as being a leader of the people and one of the clergy. He was immediately singled out, while for the moment all other crimes ceased. One of the sacred books, which the marauders had scattered about, was thrust into the minister's mouth, and he was mockingly called upon to read the church service.

His people looked on. If he recanted the faith, they would! What a responsibility lay upon his manhood! He had preached his last sermon. All that was left for him was his example. After he had refused to utter the sign of the cross, his friends were thrown into him. Half-unconscious, he tried to crawl away, but was clubbed to death and cut down.

BURNT TO ASHES.

Not one of his people witnessed this silent argument in vain.

Two other ministers were equally noble victims of the same assault. The fourth clergyman to fall deserved special mention.

With Pastor Aboshe, of Kulturp, in the confusion and darkness he had escaped the massacre at the church, and had become separated from his wife and children. Until Monday noon he remained hidden, when, feeling stronger, he made up his mind to go in search of his scattered family. He found his wife uninjured, one child killed, a daughter fatally wounded, and another daughter carried off captive. A few members of the pastor's congregation were gathered with them hiding at the bush.

Tuesday another roving band of Kurds came through the village looking for loot that had been passed by. These began to abuse some of the congregation. Thereupon Aboshe, though he knew it was death to remonstrate, went out and asked the robbers to cease from further barbarities. "We have suffered enough," he said.

Receiving that he was the people's spiritual head, the murderers called to him to renounce Christ and accept Islam. He looked upon them steadily and made no reply.

"He said one," "See how the Kafir (infidel) still holds stoutly to his faith!"

All the while the remnant of his people were looking on and trembling. They had heard many sermons from their pastor about steadfastness in faith. Now would he practise his own doctrines?

Another Kafir said to Aboshe, "Just raise one finger" — a sign accepted by Mohammedans as a confession of one God—and you will not be harmed."

The pastor replied calmly, "I will never do that."

Another Kafir pierced him with a dagger, while another shot him dead. This the congregation witnessed, and as one of them said, "His firm faith and bold confession of it in the presence of death was the greatest sermon we had ever heard from his lips."

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